GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TEXTILES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2012
ANSWERED ON:27.07.2017
Cotton Textile Industry
Kushwaha Shri Ram Kumar Sharma

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous and labour-oriented techniques are used at all the levels from cotton production to stitching of clothes in textile industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this industry has great potential to create additional jobs;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the number of households earning their livelihood through this industry in the country as on date?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES
(SHRI AJAY TAMTA)

(a) & (b): In cotton production, operations related to cotton production such as sowing, weeding, pesticide spraying, fertilizer application, picking are predominantly done by labour in southern and central regions. In the northern region, sowing, inter-culture and spraying operations are partly mechanized. In the garmenting segment, traditional techniques like hand embroidery/machine embroidery, sequin attachments, decorative lace attachments, etc., are adopted by the industry. The garmenting industry is a labour-oriented sector.

(c) & (d): Yes, Madam. The Government has taken various policy initiatives/schemes, which create additional jobs in the textile sector. Some of the important measures taken are as under:-

(i) Government has approved a special package of Rs.6000 crore to boost employment generation and export in the Garmenting and Made-ups Sector in June 2016 and December, 2016 respectively. This package has been approved with objective of creating upto one crore and eleven lakh jobs over the next three years in the garmenting and made-up sector. The package includes:-
â€¢ Production incentives through enhanced Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS) with an additional subsidy of 10% on the additional production and employment after a period of 3 years;
â€¢ Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY) Scheme (for apparel) for garmenting and made-ups sector for providing additional 3.67% share of Employer's contribution in addition to 8.33% already covered under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) for all new employees enrolling in Employee's Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for the first three years;
â€¢ Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) Scheme in apparel and made-ups sector for enhanced Duty Drawback on exports;
â€¢ Duty Drawback under All Industry rate in garmenting sector under the Special Advance Authorisation Scheme; and
â€¢ Simplification of labour laws:-
- Increasing permissible overtime upto 100 hours per quarter in Made-ups manufacturing sector;
- Making employees' contribution to EPF optional for employees earning less than Rs.15000 per month; and
- Fixed term employment for garmenting sector.

(ii) The Government has also been implementing various policy initiatives and schemes like Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Schemes for the development of the Power-loom Sector, Schemes for Technical Textiles, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Scheme for Integrated Textile Processing Development (IPDS), etc. to enable the textile industry, including the small industries, to upgrade and make them competitive.

(e): As per available estimates, the textile industry directly employ about 45 million people in the country.
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